A STUDENT at Dartmouth College was killed 7 the accidental discharge of a gun in the ands of a class-mate.

of the Order of Knights of Labor. 4 ne not lost, but only sleeping." conte Pensions Committee has agreed ring Mrs. Lideoln \$15,000 cash, and in-

ing her annual pension to \$5,000.

SIR ROOKWELL, Secretary of the United

Fish Commission, dropped dead at his
use in Washington on the 22d inst. our Paars, a wealthy citizen of Balti-has offered to establish a free-circulating y in that city, at a cost of \$1,000,000. sinking of the bark of F. L. Carney, fatterns Inlet, eight of the crew were ed, and two, C. J. Carison and Frank

independent Republican movement is sing in New York, and is approved by sen as Wm. M. Evarts, Henry E. Tre-John Jay and Carl Schurz. ead body of Walter Powell, mro

s carried out to sea from England, De-10, has been found, together with his in a mountain region of Spain. ns in the jail yard at St. Louis, from the excitement, and died in

era horrible murder was committed at in Garard County, Kentucky, with to rob. Bill Austin, a worthless fellow, a eighty-year-old woman named The scoundrel was lodged in jail

ginia Legislature has turned \$400,000 oney received from the sale of the dissinsippi & Ohio Railroad into the col fund. The remaining \$100,000 made a special deposit for the estab-et a Normal School for colored pupils. Het inst, the flood caused by the risrland River, was at its worst. cutting off the supply of gas. a distance of fifteen miles, and fill he to be rebuilt. At Clarks-was prothe high water of 1847. to five at Johnsonville reached a

Our Government. lowing figures have been com ving the money paid to officials nental affairs :

of the White House:

It is not so easy a matter to get at the precise cost of the Senate and the House of Representatives, as the expenses are of Representatives, as the expenses are more elaborate from conditions which have nothing to do with the difference between a monarchy and a republic. The office of a Senator and a member of the House of Representatives carries with it a salary, while the membership of the House of Lords and Commons carries none. It must also be remem-

1,530,000

lation of 50,000,000, is \$2,348,000, or a capitation of five cents per head. It seems then that the proportionate cost of monarchical as against Republican institutions is as 21 is to 1.

As we have not included the cost of the diplomatic service in the foregoing figures we will now proceed shortly to contrast the expenses of England and America so far as these items are concerned, for the purpose of showing how much more costly the representatives of a royal court are than the delegates of a republic. The total cost of the diplorepublic. The total cost of the diplo-matic service of Great Britain is \$2,400, 000, while the total cost of the same service of the United States is only \$900,000.

With a view of enabling the reader judge for himself we will contrast in columns side by side the expense of England and America to different coun-

	United States.	Great Britain. Salary of
	Bepresentative.	Ambassador.
France	\$17,000	\$50,000
Germany	17,000	42,000
Rnasia	17,000	46,000
Spain	12,000	28,000
Amatria	12,000	40,000
fealy		36,000
Reagil	12,000	23,000
Ianan	12,000	20,000
Chins	12,000	30,000
The same	principle runs	through the
whole expe	enditure of bot	h countries

Under the monarchy the tendency is to divide up large sums among a favored few, while the principle in republican government seems to be to pay only moderate salaries and to divide the

A PORTSMOUTH (N. H.) farmer wears an overcoat which is forty-two years old and is said to be still in good condition.

Farms evermore overlooks the diffi-culty of the way, and bends her eyes only to the certainty of the end.

Caton

Democrat.

L. G. GOULD, Publisher.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and the Collection of Local and General News.

Terms, \$1.50 per Annum, in Advance.

VOL. XV-NO. 10.

NEWS OF THE WEEK,

on the 18th of January. country in 1881 was \$51,818,299 less than it was n 1880.

number of landslides are reported from

iwitzerland as resulting from carthquak The Iowa Legislature has elected J. W. Mc-Dill and James F. Wilson to the United States

According to statistics there are in the United

Wm. H. Lock, postmaster at Eufaula, Ga

Jewish Emigration Stopped.

The Foreign Emigration Alliance has announced that it will send no more Jewish Emi-

Iroquois, is dead. His owner refused \$15,000 for him last summer.

The overflow of the Cumberland and Ten-nesses rivers has caused the loss of much prop-erty and human suffering.

Destructive Fire at Fittaburg. A fire at Pittaburg the past week destroyed Hilliard & Stewart's foundry, a large establish-

Miss Dickinson as "Hamlet."

Miss Anna Dickinson made her debut as "Hamlet" at Rochester last week, and beyond the slight effeminancy which she gave to the character, scored a marked success. naibility of the Spuyten Duyvil

The inquest in the matter of the Spuyten Duyvil disaster seems to indicate that the accident was in part due to the work of drunken passengers who tampered with the air brakes.

The Cumberland River, at Nashville, has overflown and surrounded the town. A num-ber of houses have fallen and floated away, and it is estimated that 600 families are home-

The late Mary M. Browne, of Boston, left to her grandson, Allen T. Rice, editor of the North American Review, a legacy of \$500,000, and, besides, a half-interest in an estate valued

While a bull-fight was in progress at Matan-zas, Cuba, part of the scaffolding supporting the scats gave way, precipitating 300 people to the stables below. One person was killed and

The New York Board of Aldermen have diected the cut on the Hudson River Railroad at puyten Duyvil, where the recent terrible accident occurred, to be lighted and patrolled and a flagman placed at each end.

Chas. Berryadge, of Bradford, Pa., in the mploy of the Roberts Torpedo Company, at olivar, N. Y., while carrying two cans of nitro-lycerine, stumbled and fell, the material ex-

E. Wade and John Lacy fought for \$500 : side near Leadville, Col., in spite of the efforts of the authorities, the latter winning the battle after thirteen rounds. Both men were badly used up and are confined to their beds.

The employes of the Simens-Anderson Steel in number, have expressed a desire to work in the Company's mill amouth without pay to help Mr. Anderson out of his financial difficulties.

Suit has been brought against William H. English, Democratic candidate for Vice President in 1880, by William D. Murphy, of Albany, N. Y., to recover \$1,180 for services render and money advanced during the President

Gone to Hold the Fort. Ex-Judge McKenzie, who, during the war ent to General Sherman the signal "Hold the for for we are coming," now immortalized in serse, died at his home in Marshalltown, Iowa, in the 16th inst., of consumption, after

It is said that when Bradlaugh presents him self in the House of Commons to take the Parliamentary oath, Sir Stafford Northcote will nove that he not be allowed to do so. The Sovernment will meet this motion with the

General Carr has been placed under arrest at Tucson, Arizona, by order of the President. The cause has not been definitely ascertained, but it is reported on good authority that it was on account of certain facts brought out at the recent trial of the Indian scouts.

Destroyed by Fire, The American Oak Leather Company's Man-ufactory, at Cincinnati, said to be the largest tannery in the world, and employing a capital of one million dollars, was partially destroyed by fire the past week, entailing a loss of \$178,-500, upon which there is considerable insur-

Cowboys' Jamberee.

Long Pine, Nebraska, was invaded by a party of ten cowboys on the night of January 17, who shot out the lights in the saloons, riddled the windows, fixtures and walls, and terrorize the inhabitants by riding about the town during the night and discharging fully a thousand

Near Lodi, San Josquin County, Cal., Thomas Lyden shot and fatally wounded the seventeen-year-old daughter of Col. L. O. Gillespie through a window, and then going to hay stack, blowed his own brains out. Leyden had been employed on the farm by Gil-lespie, but discharged on account of pressing his attentions upon Miss Gillespie.

EATON, OHIO, THURSDAY, JANUARY 26, 1882. Balize, British Honduras, brings news of the sinking of a British schooner, which was sud-denly seized up by a whirlwind and plunged, bow foremost, to the bottom. The vessel was

loaded with twenty-five mules and ten passengers. The Captain and crew, a servant and a

Howard, arrested on the charge of murdering Geo. R. Reynolds, a young man whom they waylaid and shot, were taken and hanged. Senjamin Payne, who was confined for the nurder of Police Officer Sears, was taken to oward were suspended and hanged.

The Spanish Pilgrimage to Bone A Madrid dispatch says the proposed pil-grimage to Rome has assumed a Carlist char-acter. The Marquis Vega de Armijo, Minister of Foreign Affairs, has instructed the Spanish Embassador at the Validan to urge the upon Pope the expediency of proventing the pilgrimage

of the beautiful wife of Dr. E. M. Small, has been commanded by the Court to pay to Mr. Small the sum of \$6,000. Mrs. Small, who is now Mrs. Ballencamp, is described as being a very beautiful woman, and that fact makes the e for her seem smaller than it would if she

Week Virginia has quarantined at river points agains: smallpox. Boats will be inspected at wellesville, New Cumberland, and Wheeling. The Executive Committee of the National Executive Board of Health has declared smallpox expidemic in the United States, and directed the inspection of several of the most important quarantine stations to determine whether the regulations of the Board are properly enforced.

The suffering from high waters at Nashville is very great, a territory of ten miles in and around the city being submerged. On January 22, it was estimated that fully two thousand ses were in the water, many of them totally refined, and a number carried away. Three thousand people were thus rendered dependent on charity for their subsistence. Such high

A Jersey City shoemaker died of smallpox nial fumigator burned the only bed in the hild lay on each side of her. A little boy was ring in a corner of the room, and the two

Bailway Commission of the State to report to the House by February 15, whether free trade ansportation be given any class except pau pers, mandicants, or other objects of charity; whether persons elected to office, members of the press, and political conventions, be allowed to secept those favors, and whether railroads

me two years ago the body of a young lady was found in a sack in the lake at Detroit, and one of the papers of that city, speculating on the event, made use of the name of a man named Hugh Peoples, in whose employ, after events proved, the girl had been as a domestic, and between the two runor had it that there and between the two rumor had it that there had at one time been undue intimacy. Peoples speculating, and after a long time the case came up, and was decided in favor of the defendant. It is but necessary to add that Peoples is now in jail, being refused ball, on a charge of murder, and the evidence in the case is very strong against him. The body of the girl had the appearance of having been placed in the sack alive and thrown in the water, as there were no wounds to be found. It was several months after the discovery of the body before it was identified, but there is now a fair prospect of bringing the guilty to justice.

A special from Clinton, Mo., says the house of George C. Smith, at Lewis, five miles north of there, was burned at 3 o'clock on the morning of the 19th and five of the inmates perished, viz.: Elisabeth Smith, aged seventeen; Rachel, aged thirteen; Ella, aged six; Theodore, aged sixteen, and the mother, aged forty-three. The fire is supposed to have started from clothing hanging by the kitchen stove, or from a coal oil explosion. Mrs. Smith was the first to awaken, when she aroused her husband, who made his escape with the little girl of a neighbor, who was staying there for the night, and or, who was staying there for the night, and one of his own daughters, aged about eight. Smith and his daughter were seriously burned. The house was a story and a half, and the family were all sleeping in the second story. Mr. White, who was a suitor of Elizabeth Smith, was at the house until after 1 o'clock, and thinks the fire caught in the kitchen from clothng by the stove. Miss Smith was to have been

Information from Cuantla, Mexico, details horrible accident as occurring to a young lady of seventeen years, on the 14th inst. Senorita Catalina Gengora, famous in that country for her daring trapeze acts, was making a balloon ascension. The balloon was filled with hot air, and to it was attached a horizontal bar, upon which the young lady was to perform. A great crowd had assembled, and at the hour advertized the balloon was cut from its moorings and shot upward, the Senorita doing the trapeze act amid the ahouts of the assemblage. When the balloon had reached an altitude of fully three-quarters of a mile, and the fair navigator was scarcely visible to the naked eye, the air was scarcely visible to the naked eye, the air ship suddenly collapsed and darted earthward as swiftly as a meteor. A cry of horror went up from the people, and a rush was made for the scene where the ballcon fell. There lay the wreck of the balloon and by its side the mashed and mangled form of the poor girl, literally wept and wrung their hands with grief at the sad fate of the beautiful and daring girl. Her remains were tenderly cared for and buried in

Some time ago a farmer named David Smith living in Wayne County, Ind., disappeared, and there being nothing to indicate that he had gone to other parts, and the fact that he did not live in peace with his family, caused the neigh-bors to suspect there had been foul play. So collecting in a body a general search about the premises was begun, in which the wife and two sons took an active part. When the search was about to be given up, some one suggested that they examine an old well whose depth was nt twenty-five feet, and in which there was about ten feet of water. The sons seemed as willing as any to investigate, and a drag was ment was fished out. The well was then emptied of its water, and there, covered with stone

the victim's wife were at once arrested, charged with the crime, and lodged in jail. Since the arrest, Mrs. Smith confesses that she and her ons planned the crime, and one of the sons two bullet holes, where he had been shot be-

Mob Law in Ohlo.

John Wagoner, in jail at Ironton, Lawrence County, Ohio, charged with the murder of Dr. Joseph Beggs, of that place, last November, as taken from jail by fifty masked men on the the night of January 19 and hanged to a tree in the court-house yard. The crime of which agoner was guilty was a very atrocious and anprovoked one, and was committed, it has been thought, for the purpose of robbery. Dr. Beggs was a bookkeeper for an iron company, and was assaulted and murdered while on his way home from the mill, after dark had set in. wagoner and a man named Zook, toward whom suspecion so strongly pointed that there was little doubt remained as to their guilt, were arrested charged with the crime. On the night in question, . 'ew minutes after 12 o'clock, a knock was heard at the tell, and the Sherie servered by severe the servered by severed by severe the servered by severe the servered by severe the servered by severe the servered by severed by severed by severe lew minutes after 12 o'clock, a knock was heard at the jail, and the Sheriff responded by open-ing the door. He was seized, overpowered and with cocked revolvers the mob demanded the keys of the jail. The Sheriff firmly refused, and seeing that he would not yield, he was taken into the room of his wife where the deny ado. Zeek was so thoroughly frightened prorized into a confession. Zeek thought his me had come, and with a countenance salty est he could. His confession was to the effect that he was an accomplice, and that Wagoner did the killing. After Begge had been struck down, Mrs. Zeek (Zeek's wife) and a Mrs. Hall carried the body of the dead man from the scene to where it was afterward found. After Zeek's confession he was returned to his cell and locked up, evidently the mob desiring to keep him for further testimony respecting those whom he implicated. What Wagoner had to say in his last moments is not known. It is suffitaken from the jail he was suspended by the neck under a tree only a few feet from the court-house. The mob was very orderly in their work, being headed by a leader and all answering promptly to their numbers, showing that they had all been well drilled for the job in advance. Several belated citizens who happened to pass while the mob were carrying out their work were halted by the greatly stationed. about and kept prisoners until the work was completed. The mob then quietly dispersed, going in all directions. The body of Wagoner was allowed to hang until morning when it was viewed and cut down by the Coroner and handed over to an

An Insane Parmer Murders His Mother, Wife, and Two Baughters, and Then Commits suicide.

line nose, mustache and a well shaped face. His features bore no evidence of hanging. Mrs. Hall and Mrs. Zock were arrested in the morning on the strength of Zeek's confession, but at the time of their arrest they had no knowl-

edge of Wagoner's fate, or Zeek's confession, and asserted their innocence and entire willing-ness to go with the officers.

From Lancaster, Gerrard County, Kentucky, omes the news of perhaps one of the most corrible tragedies ever enacted in the State. (as. R. Wilmot, a well-to-do farmer, laboring illy were verging upon starvation, with an ax murdered his mother, aged eighty-nine years, his two daughters aged nineteen and fifteen years, and his wife, after which he went to an nis two daughters aged nineteen and fifteen years, and his wife, after which he went to an adjoining out building and hanged himself with a leather line. The details gleaned at the Coroner's inquest are, in substance, as follows: Miss Alice Calvin, who has been in the employ of the family, testified that the night before the tragedy the family retired at the usnal hour, Wilmot, his wife, and little boy about eight years of age occupying one bed in the family room, and his two daughters another in the same room. In the adjoining room slept the man's aged mother, and in one room upstairs a son, Jas. J. Wilmot, and in the other the witness. About five o'clock in the morning she was awakened by some noise below, and going down met Wilmot coming out of the room where his mother slept. It was too dark for her to see any of the objects distinctly, but she noticed something in his hand, and supposed it to be an ax. She asked Wilmot what he was doing. He replied that he had killed the whole family, and was going to kill himself. Horror stricken, the young girl rushed through the other room, and meeting the young boy, caught him and took him out of the house with her, and went to a house near by. Just as she was leaving the family room, the older son, Jas. J., who is about twenty years old, attracted by the noise below, came down stairs in his night clothes.

was leaving the family room, the older son, Jas. J., who is about twenty years old, attracted by the noise below, came down stairs in his night clothes.

He testified that as he reached the foot of the stairs, he came in contact with his father, who had a gun in his hand. He asked him what he was doing, and his father replied that he was going to kill himself, and would kill him too. Instantly his father grappled with him and threw him down, but was unable to hold him. The old man rose, grabbed the gun, aimed to shoot, but his son knocked it up and the ball went into the ceiling. The young man then broke loose and ran for his life, the old man following him to the steps over the yard fense, then turned toward the barn.

The boy continued running until he had aroused some of the nearest neighbors, who hastily repaired to the scene. None were bold enough to enter the house until daylight revealed the dead body dressed only in shirt and drawars of James R. Wilmot swinging under the shed of the barn. He had taken a plow line, fastened it around his neck, climbed up the side of the crib, fastened the other end to a beam, or joist, under the shed and then jumped off. The hanging was carefully done, and showed a determination to avoid failure. A few days prior to the tragedy Wilmot talked rather strangely to his family, asying the stock was all going to die, and hunself and family, also, of starvation. Two or three times he expressed a fear of death from starvation, and acting under this hallucination it is believed that he rose from his bed, took the ax, and with a single stroke to each of his daughters, struck them dead in their beds, they never knowing from whence the blows came. The dead bodies of the girls were lying upon the bed, each with a horrible deep gash in the breast made with a single blow of the ax. His wife, no doubt, was awakened, and, getting out of bed, attempted to restrain him, but was knocked down and terribly mutilated. He hen went into the adjoining room, and there raising the bloody ax, sunk i

straggler, whom he found eating green persimmons, if he did not know they were unfit for food. "I'm not eating them for food, General," man. "I'm eating them to draw up my

DELIBERATE with caution, but act with

NEARING THE END. said the Court, stating w whether the prisoner address the jury in his

own defense.

loth in a capital
opportunity to a
sented by codina
it eafe to assulabnee the privil deny any man proper however, that he had not deny his counsel the privilege of the total jury from manuscripts anything the count might wish to har. To him to the pury from manuscripts anything the count of thurse ages with a black stain upon it. It. Beef opened his address by paying a compilment to the jury for the solemnity and seriousness which had characterized it throughout the trial. Speaking of the counsel for prosecution, he argued that the simple fact that they had cocupied so much time addressing the jury was evidence sufficient that they had a weak case. During his argument the speaker said: "It does not require an expert to pronounce the prisoner insane. You have seen that strange, unnatural lock of his eyes, and it requires the opinion of no expert to convince you this is not the appearance of a sane man." Continuing in this strain, the speaker said: "In my opinion, if this poor creature is sent to an asylum he will be a driveling idiot within six months." At this statement, Guiteau, who had been waterling some object out the window, langhed heartily for some time. "These experts," said the speaker, "do not swear to the fact, for some but Deity can know what there is in the brain of man. They swear only to an opinion, and you have a notable instance of how far from the facts the opinion of most learned dootors may lead in the said case of the late President. We had bulletins every day giving his condition. We had announcements that the probe had been inserted twelve inches in the brainess of daeters." Reed reviewed the testimony of witnesses for the defense, and there wound up his argument, which occupied some three or four hours in the following language? "Gentlemen of the Jury; You all said when you were sworn that you would be gained by the evidence, and stand up to it without regard to the effect it might have upon you for your abuness. I abjure you to keep that oath. Falter not in the performance of the duty which shall save you and this fair land from eternal diegrace. I assert that the conviction of this man to

OVILLE'S APPEAL TO THE JURY—HE CHARGES THAT A CONSPIRACY EXISTS AGAINST THE PRISONER.

Mr. Scoville began his speech to the jury by charging that there had been a conspiracy against the prisoner, and stated that he held in his hand the indistment for conspiracy. The conspirators, he said, were the District Attorney, Judge Porter, Mr. Davidge and five of the conspirators, he said, were the District Attorney, Judge Porter, Mr. Davidge and five of the Government experts, namely: Drs. Gray, Hamilton, Kempster, McDonald and Wooster. The counts of the indictments are twenty in number, the first being, that they have perverted the lawin the case. Sooville then alluded to the introduction by Judge Porter of the decision of Judge Davis, and then added: "Counsel on the other side indignantly repudiated the suggestion that Judge Davis sat with Cardoza or Barnard, but I have yet to learn if either of them ever committed a more reprehensible act than that of Judge Davis." Scoville continued: "Whan Judge Porter comes before this jury and undertakes to pervert the evidence, I shall not keep quiet as I did with Davidge, but I shall stop him." "So shall I," joined Guiteau. Scoville—"I shall stop him and I shall correct him if I find he is misatating the evidence. "Guiteau—"Never mind; I'll attend to him." Judge Porter—"There will be two Guiteaus, then, to attend to me." Scoville continued: "The prosecution states that if the prisoner knew the act was wrong on July 2, then he should hang. Now this is not by any means the whole of it, or a correct statement of the law. The Court has added, in substance as follows: 'Yet if in this act he was overpowered by a consciousness coming through his diseased mind that what he was doing was necessary for the good of the country, and was especially approved of God, then you can not convict him of murder. Continuing, Scoville said: "The second count in the indictment is the perversion of evidence." This count the speaker undertook to sustain by reading portions of Davidge's speech and comparing it with the testimony. Particularly did the speaker contend the testimony was perverted in relation to the prisoner's immorality. "The only allegation that will hold against him," said counsel., "is adultery." Guiteau shouted: "How many innocent people are there in this court-room?" and he added: "Not

him," said counsel, "is adultery." Guiteau shouted: "How many innocent people are there in this court-room?" and he added: "Not one!" Scoville attacked the theory of the prosecution that it was the prisoner's own innate or acquired depravity that naturally led up to the killing of the President, and discussed at some length the evidence introduced by them to show instances of the prisoner's meanness and depravity. "This evidence," said Scoville, "has in almost every instance been perverted." He then alluded to the evidence relative to the prisoner obtaining money from perverted." He then alinded to the evidence relative to the prisoner obtaining money from Rev. Dr. McArthur and giving his note for it. He also referred to other of the prisoner's financial transactions. Scoville denounced the witness Shaw. He believed he had deliberately perjured himself in this cause, as also had the "contemptible little Jew clerk, who came down here to help Shaw out." Court adjourned.

When Mr. Scoville resumed his argument to the jury, he was interrupted by Guiteau who said he would like to address the jury. Mr.

Scoville stated to the Court that the prisone had a paper which he desired to read and in which there was nothing objectionable, and asked that he might be given permission to read it. The Court nodded assent, wherenpon Guiteau rose and read from a paper which he held in his hand, from which we reproduce the following sentences: "That if the jury believe that I believed it was right to remove the President, because I had special divine authority so to do, and was forced to do it by the Diety, they will acquit on the ground of transitory mania. Sickles, McFarland and Hiscock were acquitted on the grounds of transitory mania. I am here as my own connsel, and, as stated at the opening of the case, no one can represent me to that jury. I know my feeling and my inspiration in removing the President, and I have set it forth to my satisfaction in my speech, published yesterday, and I sak your Honor, in the name of justice, in the name of the American people, to allow me to address the jury of my countrymen when my life may be at stake." Mr. Scoville resumed his address by referring to the unfair treatment to which the defense had been subjected by the pros-Mr. Scoville resumed his address by referring to the unfair treatment to which the defense had been subjected by the prosecution, and Corkhill particularly, since the day of the killing. Mr. Corkhill, he said, exercised the right to say who should or who should not visit the prisoner in jail, and he admitted enemies to interview Guiteau under the disguise of friends, and had made it a point to save every utterance of an injurious nature made by the prisoner and destroy all sayings that would in any way insure to his benefit. Scoville also severely criticised the prosecution for refusing to permit the prisoner to address the jury. He desired to impress upon the jury the fact that Judge Porter was a great orator, and he desired them to well weigh the facts in the case and not permit themselves to be carried off by his eloquent utterances. Porter, he said, was prostituting his fine attainments in the effort to name

an insane man. In reviewing the prisoner's life, Mr. Scoville said: "When he left the Oneida Community he sought out Beecher's Church, the Young Men's Christian Association, and the society of Christian people. His tendencies at this time were not immoral, nor had he shown any indication of that awful (with sarcam) crime of not paying his board bills, for which this prosecution are trying to hang him." Corkhill—"Oh, no; if he is hung at all it will be for murder, not for owing board hills." Guiteau called out: "I guess there sin't much chance of my being hung any way." Scoville continued up to the hour of adjournment his review of the life of the prisoner, explaining his acts in the light of counsel's (Scoville's) theory upon the case. Guiteau occasionally commented, but never seriously disturbed the course of the argument. Scoville spoke of the monumental assurance of

Mr. Scoville resumed his argument upon the third day by charging that Dr. Gray, who testified for the prosecution, was hired to help hang Guiteau. He was one of the co-conspirators in the conspiracy of which the District Attorney was the chief, and Mr. Scoville said that before he got through, he would contradict him out of his own mouth. Scoville pointed out in the conduct of Guiteau parallels to the illustrations given by Dr. Gray, and then went on to deny that the prisoner had been playing a part. Discussing the horrors of the crime as often shown in acts of insane criminals, Scoville said: "There is nothing in this set to compare with some of these acts of insane criminals, and gentlemen of the jury, in my opinion, if there were not reasons, and powerful ones, back of this prosecution, this prisoner nover would have been brought to trial. But I tell you, gentlemen of the jury, back of this prosecution is an influence which I have feit and which you may feel, gentlemen, before this trial is concluded. There are politicians who seek to hide their own shame behind the disgrace of this poor prisoner and make him a seaspegoat for their crime. I did not intond, gentlemen of the jury, to take up this feature of the case, but when I find the power and influence of this government used against me in denying the small pittance that I have asked for a fair and impartial trial and the small facilities needed for a proper defense, I do not propose to keep quiet. I say that such men as Grant, and Conking, and Arthur are morally responsible for this crime. Mr. Conking shall not escape, shall not shirk the responsibility of the state of things that led to this act, and he shall not escape the form.

led to this act, and he shall not escape the condemnation of the American people if I can help, for his ahare in this diagraceful scramble for office that led to a conflict with the chosen ruler of this great nation and led this poor, insane man to compass what they would have hailed with estisfaction, as would probably hundreds of other politicians, if it could occur other than through assassination, the removal of Garfield who stood in the way of their unrighteous and disgraceful struggle for offices. Nother shall Grant escape that condemnation to which he is so justly subjected when coming from Mexico, and coming with undue haste to throw his own name into this petty quarrel about a small office in the Republican party, and sought to foment the differences that had sprung up. I am not going to see the misdeeds of these men, high in power, visited upon the head of this poor insane man, if I can help it. This clamor for his blood is not for the purpose of avenging Garfield, or of satisfying justice, but nigh in power, visited upon the head of this poor insane man, if I can help it. This clamor for his blood is not for the purpose of avenging Garfield, or of satisfying justice, but their theory is this: If it can be shown that this was an act of a sane man, then these politicians in high places will say, "of course we are not responsible for the act of a sane man; to be sure we had some differences, but then it could never have led a sane man to such an act." But on the contrary, gentlemen of the jury, what is the effect of your verdict if you acquit him as an insane man? Why the people will say some one is at fault; they will say we will fix the blame upon the heads and hearts of those men who waged war upon our poor dead President until it drove this poor insane man, from reading daily in the papers what Grant says, what Conkling says, and from constantly thinking upon it, to his insane act of killing the President. And there are men in high places, the really calpably ones, who will go down to posterity with a stigma upon their names and the detestation of their countrymen fastened upon their memories." Mr. Scoville's denunciation of Conkling and others created a profound sensation in the court-room. As soon as a recess was announced Scoville was surrounded by ladies and gentlemen, and congratulated upon his "Fearless exposition." When Scoville resumed, after recess, he discussed the conduct and actions of Guiteau at the time and immediately after the shooting, and contended that they were entirely in keeping with the theory of insanity; that his colness, his quietly going to bed, and peacefully sleeping the night after the murder were characteristic incidents of crime such as would be expected from insane men, and only insane men. Sooville continued with his review of the evidence by an undoubted lack of something in his mental composition as possessed by other men. Guiteau called out sarcastically, "Give them that dog story; it cost Corkhill \$200 to get it here." Scoville continued until Court adjourned.

THE FOURTH DAY OF SCOVILLE'S ARGUMENT, AND STILL HE IS NOT DONE. Scoville is talking against time, wearing out the Court, the jury and the audience. His argument is more in the nature of an assault on the prosecution than a defense of Guiteau. A running fire kept up most of the day between on the prosecution than a defense of Guiteau. A running fire kept up most of the day between him and Col. Corkhill. Scoville discisimed as his main motive the desire to shield the prisoner for the honor of the Guiteau family. His greatest desire was to save the American nation and the American Judiciary from the disgrace of hurrying to the gibbet an insane man. Alluding to the evidence of Dr. North, the speaker charged: "This was another instance of the unfairness of the District Attorney. Without the slightest evidence or reason for so doing, he had asked a witness. 'Were you ever indicted for crime?" and witness had responded quickly and frankly, 'No, sir; and I never expect to be. "Col. Corkhill—"I happened to know the man well." Scoville—"All the more reason why you should not thus gratuitously insult him." Corkhill—"Well I tried him in this Court. I remembered his face when he took the stand, and I found afterward that he was here on an appeal from the Police Court." As the andience laughed at this point scored by the District Attorney, Mrs. Scoville became very angry, and complained in andible tones of the District Attorney, Mrs. Scoville became very angry, and complained in andible tones of the District Attorney's "meanness," as she termed it. Commenting upon, as he claims, the absence of motive on Guiteau's part, Scoville said: "You can not find an instance in history, you can not suppose a case, where a man forty years of age, who has never before committed a crime, who has never for an hour associated with criminals or bad people; who, on the contrary, has always sought the society, not only of the better class of people, but of Christian people; you can not conceive of such a man committing such a crime without a motive. Nothing but the theory of insanity can possibly account for such an act as Guiteau's." When the hour for adjournment had arrived, Scoville had not concluded his speech.

FIFTH DAY.

Mr. Scoville resumed his argume attention to the testimony of Dr. Hamilton, "one of the Government conspirators," as he called him. He read the testimony and said that from the start Dr. Hamilton perverted his testimony, studiously making use of the strongest adjectives as though his single desire was to convict the prisoner. His feelings in the case were so intense that he was led to transcend the bounds of truth. Scoville continued with frequent interruptions on the part of the District Attorney. Taking up the diagram of Guiteau's head, offered in evidence by Dr. Hamilton, Scoville said: "I propose to show you that Dr. Kempster lied when he told you that the diagram was a correct representation of the shape of Guiteau's head. He attempted to convince you that Guiteau had an unusually symmetrical head, and I propose to show you that his evidence in this respect was absolutely false." Scoville continued to discuss the subject of head diagrams. that from the start Dr. Hamilton perverted

WHOLE NUMBER 769, to east a slur upon the witness Moss. "I have seen the record this morning," said Scoville, "and have learned the reason for the District Attorney's animus against that witness. It seems that Moss had to sue Corkhill in a Magistrate's Court for a \$3 wash bill which the District Attorney owed Moss' wife and the record says the District Attorney paid it and \$1.25. I very much dislike to bring out such things in the Court-room, but when the District Attorney persists in his mean little personalities he compels me to retaliste." Shortly afterward Corkhill again interrupted, when Davidge, who had come in, protested with much gravity: "Oh, don't interrupt him; in heaven's name don't interrupt him, he might stop altogether." [General laughter, in which Scoville joined.] When Guiteau was [being removed from the room at noon, he stopped to talk to Scoville, Bailiff Tall urged him to move along, when he was told by Guiteau to "mind his own business." After a few words Tall pushed Guiteau, whereupon Guiteau. struck him in the breast with his manacled hands. He was then seized and taken out of langer. After a few words Tall pushed Guiteau, whereupon Guiteau. struck him in the breast with his manacled hands. He was then seized and taken out of langer.

whereupon Guiteau struck him in the breast with his maniacled hands. He was then selected and taken out of the treat. He was then selected and taken out of the treat. He was then selected and taken out of the treat. He was then selected and taken out of the treat. I will close with a few general observations." Soville then went on to say that laws are framed for the punishment of sane people, but not the insane. When a man has overstopped the boundary line of senity and has committed a crime, he should not be punished as should a sane man. If you find a reasonable doubt, as the law mereifully declare, of his sanity, you shall give him the benefit of it. The object of human punishment is not for revenge." Soville discussed at some length the demoralizing influence of the scaffold, and expressed the opinion that crimes would be diminished by the sholishment of capital punishment. He then proceeded to anticipate the arguments of the scaffold of the arguments which he predicted Judge Porter, would advance to support the theory of the presecution and to secure the hanging of Guitsau. In conclusion he said; "It has often been said that our jury trials are a farce, and I have in my practice frequently heard it said that the jury system ought to be abolished became juries make a mistake; because they are influenced by the eloquence of the advocates; because they are influenced, not by juritice, not by the evidence, but by a last address. But, gentlemen, I thank God that there was a time when my english ancestors stood upagainst wrong and injustice, and wrested from a despot the right of trial by juritice, not by the evidence, but by a last address. But, gentlemen, I thank God that there was a time when my english ancestors stood upagainst wrong and injustice, and wrested from a despot the right of trial by juritice, not by the evidence, but by a last address. But, gentlemen, I thank God that there was a time when my english ancestors and clear heads, and, above all, that you should be fearless to find for the right, re

OHIO STATE NEWS.

the effects. Domestic trouble.

George Mason, a freight brakeman residing at Galion, fell beneath a train while on duty and had an arm and leg out off by the wheels passing over them. His recovery is doubtful.

The religious current is so strong at Madison that during the day and evening services of the revival meetings all the manufactories, stores and shops are closed up and the people attend on masse.

Zanesville is to have a new morning daily paper, called the *Morning Signal*, Democratic to politice. James T. Irvine will be managing editor, and W. W. Pyle, late of the *Morning*

Times, city editor.

Wm. Hark, a young man aged thirty years, of Kenton, attempted suicide by the arsente route, but took too much to do the work. He Iought the doctors desperately, but they brought him around all right. Family troubles.

brought him around all right. Family troubles.

Harold Robinson and Malcolm Balia, of
Corning, both colored, fought a duel one day
last week, resulting in Bobinson receiving two
wounds, which may prove fatal, one in the
cheek and one in the side. The men were rival
sultors.

George Ladd, of Elmore, last week sued
Governor R. K. Scott for \$10,000 damages to
his wife, whose son, Warren G. Drury, was
killed by the Governor on Christmas day of
1880. Scott compromised the case by paying
costs and \$500.

Ms. George Fessler, Ex-Treasurer of Stark

costs and \$500.

Mn. GEORGE FESSLER, Ex-Treasurer of Stark County, who defaulted to the extent of \$40,000 in 1878, and was recently pardoned from a twelve-year Penitentiary sentence by Governor Foster, has resumed his old business—that of a

twelve-year Penitentiary sentence by Governor Foster, has resumed his old business—that of a retail grocer—at Canton.

The fire in the Asylum for Feeble Minded Youths, at Columbus, some weeks since, it is now discovered, was the result of a plot on the part of two immates who wanted to get out, and were evidently too shrewd to be classed with diots. So the discharge of these two idiots cost the State \$200,000.

A POULTHY BREEDER'S ASSOCIATION has been organized in Logan County, consisting of the following officers: Chas. Folsom, President; J. C. Warvel, Vice-President; C. S. Cooley, Treasurer; Sohn Reese, Secretary and Joel Arbeggst, A. C. McClure, J. C. Elliott and A. Zoak, Executive Committee.

The Shanesville disaster keeps adding to its death list. Fred. Weiner, who was a victim, has died of lock-law. It syst feared that several others, suffering from injuries received, will die. The citizens of Canal Dover, New Philadelphia and other surrounding towns, are raising money for the sufferers.

Henry Lapelle, aged sixteen years, residing seven miles northwest of Cardington, had been out hunting, and on his way home stopped to talk to some companions whom he met. While brushing some suow from a log by which he was standing, his hand struck the lock of his gun and caused it to be discharged, the ball entering his left breast. Death resulted in ten minutes.

gun and caused it to be discharged, the ballentering his left breast. Death resulted in ten minutes.

Capitalists from Philadelphia and Youngstown have purchased fifty acres of land near Niles, with a view of starting extensive manufactories as soon as a company can be organized. Work will be commenced in erecting buildings suitable for a large pottery, fire-brick works and a glass factory. Several hundred men will be employed in the works when in operation.

The temperance war at Oberlin has broken out afresh. Last summer the proprietors of the three drug-stores and three liquor saloons signed a pledge to sell no liquors for any purpose whatever, not even on a physician's prescription, and the pledge was kept until a few days ago, when Mr. Bronson, druggist, bought out one of the other stores and proceeded to deal out liquors when called for. He was besieged by the temperance men of the town, but to no purpose, and finally, one day last week, was called upon two hundred strong. Still he refused to sign a pledge. He ordered the crusaders to leave his store, but they would not, whereapon he began to burn some stinking rags, and in a moment found himself deserted and complete master of the situation.

At East Liberty, in the eastern part of Logan County, the mill of Joshna Morrison last week had a new band saw put in it, and a band saw being a new thing, a number of people gathered at the mill to see it work. Shortly after being put in motion, the boiler, which was an old one, exploded, tearing both legs off a man standing near named Albert Crouse, killing him instantly. Job Everingham also had his right leg blown off and it is thought can not recover. Captain Smith's skull was fractured by a fragment, and he lies in a precarious condition. C. F. Huff, master mechanic for J. A. Fay & Co., of Cincinnati, who was superintending the new machinery, sustained a serious compound fracture below the knee, and a number of other persons were more or less injured. The boiler carried but forty pounds of steam at the time of

The Eaton Democrati

THE OHIO LEGISLATURE.

sibility of the financial officers of public institutions. Among other bills introduced was
one to prevent the adulteration of liquors.
Another proposed the re-encement of the bill
under which the McConnelsville ordinance was
enforced. Mr. Devereux offered a brace of
resolutions providing for an inquiry into the
cost of submitting Constitutional amendments
to the people, with a view to showing that the
process is attended with great expense, and is
of small utility. Mr. Walker introduced a bill
providing for the appointment by the Governor
of a suitable person to act as agent in procuring homes for inmates of the Reform School
for Boys and the Giris' Industrial Home. Mr.
Walker also introduced a bill providing that
there shall be but one trial on the issue of insanity where persons are indicted for capital
offenses.

Mr. Conrad introduced a bill appropriating Mr. Conrad introduced a bill appropriating \$1,577,585.09 for the support of the common schools of the State; also a bill to appropriate \$750,000, \$30,000 of which is to pay that part of the State debt which will fall due next June, and the rest to pay the interest on the funded and irreducable debt of the State. Judge Littler, of Clark County, introduced a bill which proposes to repeal section 6,944 of the Berised Statutes, as amended by the passage of the States, as a proper of the passage of the States, and the probability of the passage of the States, as a passage of the States of the passage of the

The other day we tried to write a story for a literary weekly. After having read two hundred numbers of the weekly, to get the "style," we wrote the following nameless love some between the hero at the heroine:

He—"Do you love me?"
She—"When did I tell you?"
He—"You have not yet, but do you love me?"
She—"Have you been going with

He—"No: why?"

She—"I thought she might have told you I bought some caramels the other day. Did she?"

He—"She did not ling, do you love me?"

She—"Oh, I ask you, do you love me?"

He—"No, darling, you do not ask

She-"Then if I don't ask you, who He-"You must ask yourself, do you love me?"

She-"Well, who's to answer, if I ask myself?" He—"You must answer, darling."
She—"Is that all I've got to answer

darling."
He—"Yes, darling,"
She—"Well—darling!" She—"Well—darling!"

There was a pause of sixteen ecconds, and then he folded her (she was a regnlar map heroine—fourteen folds) in his strong arms, and just at that moment the angry lightning broke from the clouds, and striking the lightning-rod on top of the house, and descended harmlessly into the ground. The lowers have never thrown to this day what they account known, to this day, what they escaped -Fitzgerald.

In the presence of Herbert Spencer, a little boy said: "What an awful lot of crows!" The philosopher corrected the youth by saying: "I have yet to learn, little master, that there is anything to inspire swe in such a bird as the crow." For once the author of first the crow." For once the author of first principles had met his match. The boy replied: "But I didn't say there was. I didn't say, 'What a lot of awful crows!' but, 'What an awful lot of crows!' Sound for the boy.

A TENERSEEE man told a neighbor that he had hidden \$500 in a corn-crib, and that very neighbor was the chap found in a bear trap at the corn-crib next

According to the Nevada City (Col.)

Transcript only five men in that city of 7,000 inhabitants wear silk hats.

You have nothing to gain by association with a man who is thoroughly impressed with his own greatness.